

托福

应试要略

Strategy & Tactics in Tackling

TOEFL

GRAMMAR

&

SENTENCE

STRUCTURE

何兆熊 编著

语法与句型结构

上海外语教育出版社


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前 言

二十世纪七八十年代在我国许多大、中城市中曾出现过一股出国热潮,“托福”也随之而热,而后这股潮流曾一度冷落。到了世纪之交的今天,“托福”似又有升温之势。编写这本《托福应试要略——语法与句型结构》正是为了顺应这一新的需要。

在托福考试的三个组成部分中,最容易被忽视的是其中的第二部分,原因是中国人从开始学英语的那天起就开始学英语语法了,不管英语学得如何,语法条条多少还是知道一点的;因此,对语法的掌握,大多数人自我感觉良好,觉得不必像对付另外两个部分那样来对付语法。这样的想法自然是错误的。首先,把托福的第二部分称为“语法”并不确切,这种称法只是为了方便而已。它的全称是“结构和书面表达方式”。“结构”指句子的语法结构,固然是传统概念中“语法”的一个内容,但“书面表达方式”所涉及的就不同于单纯的语法问题了。就凭知道几条语法规则显然是无法对付这一部分的考试的。其次,知道一点语法规则和能够熟练地应用这些规则之间还有不小的距离。没有大量的实践是很难做到熟练地运用语法知识的。此外,语法能力并不仅仅在第二部分里考到,语法是语言的基础,在听力和阅读理解这两部分中,语法知识和能力同样受到测试,只是方式不同而已。

既然语法如此重要,那么,怎样才能扩大语法知识,提高运用语法的能力呢?外语学习没有捷径,靠的是持之以恒,日积月累,靠短期的突击是不可能真正学到家、学得扎实的。但大多考“托福”的人都有时间的限制,都希望自己能在最短的时间里最大限度地提高英语水平和能力,考出个高分来。本书的编写考虑到了一

般考生的实际水平和现实要求。

本书的内容包括两个方面:语法讲解和模拟试题。本书不是一本系统的英语语法书,因此没有系统地论及英语语法的方方面面,而是有针对性地选择了和托福考试关系最密切的八个题目,每个题目下面又针对考试内容选择要点进行简明的讲解,每一讲后都配有紧扣该讲内容的练习,以便使用者立即将所讲解的语法知识付诸于实践,通过实践巩固所讲解的语法内容。本书的第二部分是十四套模拟试题,其难度以及考核内容的覆盖面都和近十几年的正式试题相当。所有的模拟试题后都附有答案和简明扼要的解释。

没有一本托福的辅导书能无一遗漏地覆盖托福考试的全部内容,本书也不例外。它只包括了托福考试的一些主要方面,因此决不可寄全部希望于它。实际上,真正想通过考托福而使自己的英语水平确实有所提高,决不可寄希望于一两本考试参考书,也不可寄希望于考试前的题海战术,更不可相信什么考试技巧。学好外语只能脚踏实地、一步一个脚印地去学,别无捷径。对于广大的求“过”心切的应考者,找一本中等程度的实用型的英语语法书,从头至尾认认真真看一遍,对英语语法有一个全面的了解,在此基础上,再有针对性地看几本像本书这样的应试辅导书,进行一下“大题量”的强化训练,我想在比较短的时间里使自己的应试能力有比较明显的提高应该是可以做得到的。

编者

1999年8月

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第一讲 英语句子的构成

句子是最基本的语法单位,掌握句子的构成是掌握语法的一个关键。TOEFL 考试的第二部分是“结构和书面表达形式”,其中的“结构”指的就是句子的语法结构。因此对英语句子的构成有一个清楚的概念,能熟练地辨认各种类型的句子,找出句子构成上的毛病,对考生来说是至关重要的。

I. 英语句子的基本结构

我们都知道英语的句子从结构上来说有简单句、复合句之分,句子又有主语、谓语、补语、宾语、定语、状语、同位语等种种句子成分,我们所接触到的句子的结构似乎又是千变万化,各不相同。那么一个句子的最基本的结构究竟是什么样的呢?怎样才称得上是一个句子呢?从语法角度来看,可以说主语加上谓语便构成了一个句子;反过来说,一个句子必须有主语和谓语。无限多的英语句子可以归纳为以下五种基本结构模式:

1) SV (主语 + 谓语动词)

He laughed.

2) SVC (主语 + 谓语动词 + 补语)

He is a student.

3) SVO (主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语)

I like apples.

4) SVoO (主语 + 谓语动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语)

I gave my sister an apple.

5) SVOC (主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 补语)

I had my hair cut.

从这五个基本句式可以看到,有的句子可以没有宾语,有的句子可以没有补语,但没有一个句子是可以没有主语和谓语动词的。我们常见到的状语和定语则更不是句子的必须成分了,从句子的语法构成来说,它们是可有可无的,但主语和谓语动词则是一个句子必不可少的成分,缺一不可,形式不完整也构不成句子。因此:

(误) Mississippi's generally hilly land *to reach* its highest point in the northeastern corner of the state.

(正) Mississippi's generally hilly land *reaches* its highest point in the northwestern corner of the state.

(误) Every fall geese *flown* over the house standing on the bay.

(正) Every fall geese *fly* over the house standing on the bay.

(误) Recent estimates show *that more than two million bird-watchers in the United States*.

(正) Recent estimates show *that there are more than two million bird-watchers in the United States*.

II. 简单句的构成

如上所述,主语加上谓语便可构成一个句子,那么最简单的句子便是包括一个主谓结构的句子了。这就是我们常说的简单句的概念。如:

The boys played.

但简单句的主语和谓语都可能包括两个或更多的并列成分,如:

The boys and the girls played and laughed.

但不要以为简单句总是那些很短的句子,决定一个句子是否

是简单句的关键不是句子的长度,而是它所包含的主谓结构的数目。只要句中只有一个主谓结构,不论句子有多长,它仍然是个简单句。下面我们可以看到怎样通过增加定语、状语等附加成分把一个只有三个词的简单句变为一个有几十个词的简单句:

- a) The boys played.
(主语) (谓语)
- b) The boys played a ball-game.
(主语) (谓语) (宾语)
- c) The naughty boys played a ball-game in high spirits.
(主语) (谓语) (宾语) (状语)
- d) The naughty boys from the town's high school played
(主语) (定语) (谓语)
a ball-game in high spirits on the village green.
(宾语) (状语) (状语)
- e) On Saturday afternoon, having finished their homework,
(状语) (状语)
the naughty boys from the town's high school played
(主语) (定语) (谓语)
a ball-game on the village green at the foot of a hill.
(宾语) (状语) (定语)
- f) One Saturday afternoon, having finished their homework,
(状语) (状语)
the naughty boys from the town's high school, divided
(主语) (定语)
into two teams, played a ball-game on the village green
(状语) (谓语) (宾语) (状语)
at the foot of a hill, with the girls from the same school
(定语) (状语)
cheering for them.

从 a) 到 f), 我们把句子加长了很多, 并且还可以延长, 但我们始终保留着一个主谓结构这样的简单句的结构。一般我们见到短的句

子,都能够比较容易地看清它的结构,遇到长句,则容易感到困惑。关键在于抓住句子的主谓结构。我们要培养自己的缩句能力,要善于把像 f) 这样的长句,和甚至更长的句子,压缩为它的主语加谓语这样的基本结构,这样我们就能更好地把握住一个句子了。

Ⅲ. 并列复合句的构成

并列复合句是把两个或更多的简单句以一定的方式加以连接而成的句子,这两个简单句在意义上有关联,但在语法上是相互独立的,平行的。常用的并列连接词有 and, or, so, but, yet, for 等,如:

I like music and he likes sports.

He is busy or he is ill.

He was ill so he was absent.

He was ill but (yet) he was present.

He was absent for he was ill.

在构成并列复合句时,有下面几点要特别注意:

1. 在 TOEFL 考试中,逗号不能代替连接词来连接句子。这是喜爱随意使用逗号的中国人特别要注意的。因此,

(误) He was ill, he was absent.

(正) He was ill and he was absent.

但逗号和连接词一起用,是可以允许的:

(正) He was ill, and he was absent.

用分号来连接两个简单句也是可以的:

(正) He was ill; he was absent.

懂得了这一点就不难找出下面这道题的答案了:

The largest meteorite on display is in the American museum in New York city, _____ over 34 tons.

(A) and it weighs (B) it weighs

(C) its weight is

(D) which it weighs

(答案):A

2. 英语中有许多表示句子之间意义关系的副词,如 then, similarly, however, therefore, consequently, nevertheless, accordingly 等等,这些词不能用来连接句子。

(误) He was ill, however he was present.

(正) He was ill. However, he was present.

或 He was ill; however, he was present.

试看下面这道题:

Solid-fuel engines are simpler than liquid-fuel engines,
_____ have important uses.

(A) both of them

(B) so both

(C) however both

(D) but both

答案:D

从语法上考虑 B 和 D 都可以,因为 so 和 but 都是并列连接词,但从句子的意义上去考虑,则只能选 D。

IV. 主从复合句的构成

当一个句子中的某一个成分不是由一个单词或短语担当,而是由一个句子来担当时,便构成了一个主从复合句。显然,由于一个句子是一个更大的句子的一个成分,因此是从属于这个更大的句子的,故称它为更大的句子的从句。在句子的几个成分中,除了谓语不可能用从句来担当外,其他的几个成分,即主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语,都可以用从句来担当,因此都有相应的从句。主语、宾语、表语和同位语这几个句子成分通常是用名词来担当的。因此,这几类从句常被统称为名词性从句:

What he has suggested sounds plausible. (主语从句)

I don't quite understand what he is saying. (宾语从句)

This is what he has left. (表语从句)

The fact that he has already done his best seems to have been ignored. (同位语从句)

上述几类从句,尤其是主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句在连接方式上有共同的地方。有三类连接词可以用来连接这些从句:1. that; 2. wh-型连接代词和连接副词,如 who, whose, which, when, where, why, how 等; 3. what, whatever, whoever, whomever。

在连接词的使用上,下列几点需要注意:

1. 用以连接宾语从句的 that 可以省略,但用以连接主语从句和表语从句的 that 一般是不可省略的。在 TOEFL 考试中常有省略引导主语从句的 that 来作为错句的例子。如:

(误) *The students are less interested in maths than in physics is obvious.*

(正) *That the students are less interested in maths than in physics is obvious.*

(误) *Travelling by air is faster, more comfortable but more expensive than travelling by train is a fact recognized by all.*

(正) *That travelling by air is faster, more comfortable but more expensive than by train is a fact recognized by all.*

2. 用 that 和 wh-型连接代词和连接副词引导的主语从句可以转换为用 it 作为先行主语的句子,从句的性质不变。遇到这类句子要注意看清它的结构:

That he is the most promising candidate is an undeniable fact.

→ *It is an undeniable fact that he is the most promising candi-*

date.

When we can start to implement the plan depends on the availability of funds.

→ It depends on the availability of funds when we can start to implement the plan.

3. 注意 wh-型的代词和副词用作连接词引导从句的用法,和 wh-型的代词和副词用作疑问词提出问题的用法之间的区别。英语中的 wh-疑问句(除个别情况外)要求倒装词序,但用 wh-型词引导的从句,都要求顺装词序:

(误) The stranger stopped me and asked me *how could he* get to the railway station if he used the public transport.

(正) The stranger stopped me and asked me *how he could* get to the railway station if he used the public transport.

(误) The main topic of the class meeting was what present *would we give* our teacher on teacher's day.

(正) The main topic of the class meeting was what present *we would give* our teacher on teacher's day.

4. what, whatever, whoever, whomever 这四个引导名词性从句的连接词无论它们的意义还是用法,对中国学生来说都是个难点。首先我们要明确这四个词中的任何一个都相当于两个词:

what = (the) thing that / (the) place that

whatever = anything that (比 what 更为强调)

whoever = anyone who

whomever = anyone whom

这样,我们就比较容易理解带有这类连接词的句子了:

Whatever he says is true.

= Anything that he says is true.

He eats whatever he is given.

= He eats anything that he is given.

In what used to be an army barracks now stands a high school.

= In the place that used to be an army barracks now stands a high school.

Whoever wants to come is welcome.

= Anyone who wants to come is welcome.

The madman hits whomever he sees.

= The madman hits anyone whom he sees.

第二点要注意的是要区别这些词的主格形式和宾格形式。what 和 whatever 这两个词的主格和宾格同形, whoever 是主格, 它的宾格是 whomever。选用主格形式还是宾格形式取决于这个词在从句中所起的语法作用, 是主语则用主格形式, 是宾语则用宾格形式。这一点在介词宾语从句中尤其容易使人混淆。不要以为紧跟在介词后面的词一定用宾格, 应该根据这个词在从句中的作用而定:

(误) Give the book to *whomever needs it*.

(正) Give the book to *whoever needs it*.

(误) I'll talk to *whomever comes first*.

(正) I'll talk to *whoever comes first*.

(误) You can ask *whoever you meet for help*.

(正) You can ask *whomever you meet for help*.

当句子中一个名词的修饰成分不是由单词或短语担当, 而是由一个句子来担当时, 这个起修饰名词作用的句子便是定语从句。引导定语从句的词有关系代词和关系副词两类。常用的关系代词有 that, which, who, whom, whose 等; 关系副词有 when,

where, why 等。它们的用法和区别在任何一本语法书中都可以找到,这里便不细述。下面就定语从句的构成和连接中,中国学生容易忽略或感到困难的,而 TOEFL 考试中却常常考到的几点作些解释:

1. 关系代词在定语从句中必定担当一个句子成分,因此,如果用了关系代词作从句中的主语,就不能再用其他名词作主语,否则会造成主语的重复。

(误) Chemistry is a science *that it deals with* the composition and properties of substances.

(正) Chemistry is a science *that deals with* the composition and properties of substances.

2. 在一般情况下,关系代词和关系副词应紧跟在先行词之后。但在某些情况下,它们之间也有可能被一些别的词分开。在这种情况下,要注意辨认哪一个词是真正的先行词,否则容易引起关系代词的误用:

(误) American women have come a long way toward social roles for women *who* are as dignified and responsible as those for men.

(正) American women have come a long way toward social roles for women *which* are as dignified and responsible as those for men.

3. 关系代词 *that*, *which*, *who* 所代替的先行词可以是单数的,也可以是复数的。这几个关系代词本身没有单复数的区别,但如果它们在定语从句中作主语,那么从句中谓语动词的“数”要和先行词的“数”一致:

(误) Tourists take special interest in the relics displayed in the exhibition hall, *which has been* unearthed recently.

(正) Tourists take special interest in the relics displayed in the exhibition hall, *which have been* unearthed recently.

4. 定语从句有限定性和非限定性的区别,非限定性定语从句须有逗号和主句分开。如果先行词是物,那么非限定性的定语从句只能用 *which* 作关系代词,不能用 *that*;如果先行词是人,那么只能用 *who* 或 *whom* 作关系代词:

(误) We visited the birthplace of the great composer and pianist, *that was located* on the top of a small hill.

(正) We visited the birthplace of the great composer and pianist, *which was located* on the top of a small hill.

(误) We thought ourselves lucky to be able to attend a recital by the world-famous pianist, *that had* always been the pride of his country.

(正) We thought ourselves lucky to be able to attend a recital by the world-famous pianist, *who had* always been the pride of his country.

5. 在定语从句中作介词宾语的关系代词只能用 *which*(代替物)或 *whom*(代替人),决不能用 *that*:

(误) Dams can be very beneficial to the areas *in that* they are built.

(正) Dams can be very beneficial to the areas *in which* they are built.

(误) We were led into the main hall, *in the front of that* lay the remains of the great man.

(正) We were led into the main hall, *in the front of which* lay the remains of the great man.

(误) The photo shows the writer in his seventies surrounded